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Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Israel

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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I. Methodology and consultation process

1. The State of Israel remains committed to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). As noted by Ambassador Aviva Raz Shechter, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office in Geneva: "we believe that if implemented properly, the UPR can be a useful instrument in promoting human rights worldwide". We are very grateful for the opportunity to engage in a constructive dialogue, aimed at exploring ways to improve Israel's human rights record and to learn from the experience of other countries.

2. Accordingly, we have carefully reviewed the 240 recommendations received during our third UPR cycle held on 23 January 2018, which were listed in the report of the Working Group (A/HRC/38/15, para.118, hereinafter: the Working Group's Report).

3. Within the process of preparing Israel's National Report, submitted on 28 October 2013 (A/HRC/WG.6/17/ISR/1), we made great efforts to consider the views expressed by civil society organizations through the "Round Tables" project, a series of meetings held in different academic institutions around the country (see further elaboration in Section K). Following the receipt of the recommendations and observations, all relevant Government Ministries were consulted with within the process of drafting the replies. As a result of these consultations, we are pleased to report that Israel has been able to adopt **93** recommendations, in whole or in part.

4. The present Addendum is structured in accordance with the themes used on Israel's National Report. When reviewing recommendations and observations, the State of Israel implemented the following methodology:

(a) Recommendations that **fully enjoy the support** of the State of Israel are those recommendations that are either already implemented or which underlying spirit is supported by the State. We recognize, realistically, that we may never fully accomplish what is described in the literal sense of the terms of the recommendation but we remain committed to making serious efforts towards achieving the said goals;

(b) Recommendations that **partially enjoy the support of the State of Israel** are those recommendations with which we regard ourselves as partly compliant, or which are supported in principle, but where we nonetheless object to the suggestion that our current efforts are insufficient or fall short of good practice;

(c) Recommendations that **were noted** are those recommendations that we cannot commit to implement at this stage for legal, policy, or other reasons. These also include recommendations made, which we categorically denounce, based on gross misrepresentation or perversion of facts.

5. Due to space constraints, we attempted to refrain from reiterating in this Addendum issues that have already been raised in Israel's National Report and therefore it is advised to review it in conjunction with the National Report.

6. As part of the consultations that led to the Working Group's Report, the State of Israel noted eight recommendations that contained the term "State of Palestine". These recommendations were referenced in paragraphs 119.1–119.8 of the Working Group's Report. While Israel welcomes an open dialogue with delegates of the Palestinian Authority on matters of human rights, we categorically oppose the designation of the Palestinian entity as a State. We recognize that such a designation is used by the United Nations following a Palestinian request and subsequent adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 67/19. However, it does not and cannot indicate any recognition of statehood, and is without prejudice to the substantive question of the legal status of the Palestinian entity. Israel further considers that the Palestinian entity does not satisfy the criteria for statehood under international law, and, like many other States, does not recognize it as such.

II. Review of recommendations by theme

A. International instruments and domestic legislative and structural human rights frameworks

7. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel in part:* 118.19; 118.20; 118.21.

8. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.1; 118.2; 118.3; 118.4; 118.5; 118.6; 118.7; 118.8; 118.9; 118.10; 118.11; 118.12; 118.13; 118.14; 118.15; 118.16; 118.17; 118.18; 118.22.

9. Israel's ratification of seven core UN Human Rights Conventions, and of many other human rights instruments, reflects our strong commitment to ensuring the legal safeguards established in those conventions. Fundamental human rights protections are afforded to every individual – men, women and children, and are enshrined in Israel's Basic Laws. Israel's judicial system is strongly involved in promoting and protecting human rights.

B. Cooperation with United Nations agencies and bodies

10. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel:* 118.31; 118.33; 118.34; 118.35; 118.36; 118.46.

11. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel in part:* 118.30; 118.32.

12. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.23; 118.24; 118.25; 118.26; 118.27; 118.28; 118.29; 118.37; 118.38; 118.39; 118.40; 118.41; 118.42; 118.43; 118.44; 118.45.

13. As part of Israel's engagement with Special Procedures and its participation in the Human Rights Council's work as an active observer, we consider favorably most requests we receive, and make a sincere effort to host one official country visit a year. We welcomed the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences in 2016, and are currently considering other requests for the coming year. In addition, we welcome the frequent unofficial visits of special mandate-holders to Israel in their academic capacity, and arrange for meetings with government officials. Moreover, we regularly engage with the various mandate-holders and organize or co-sponsor events on a variety of human rights thematic issues.

C. Combatting racism, discrimination, xenophobia and anti-discrimination

14. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel*: 118.47; 118.48; 118.49; 118.50; 118.52; 118.59; 118.62.

15. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel in part:* 118.51; 118.55; 118.58.

16. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel*: 118.53; 118.54; 118.56; 118.57; 118.60; 118.61; 118.63.

17. Our commitment to promoting equality and non-discrimination has been reiterated in the establishment in 2016 of the Inter-Ministerial Team Charged with Forming an Action Plan to Deal with Racism against Persons of Ethiopian Origin. This team was established following a notable Government Resolution, which for the first time, explicitly recognized the need to combat racist practices targeted against persons of Ethiopian origin.

18. The team released an extensive report which included an array of recommendations, the most essential of which was the establishment of a new governmental unit within the Ministry of Justice for the coordination of the fight against racism. The National Anti-Racism Coordinator's Office was established in 2016.

D. Ensuring LGBT rights and gender-based equality

19. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel*: 118.64; 118.65; 118.102; 118.103; 118.104; 118.105; 118.106; 118.107; 118.108; 118.109; 118.110; 118.111; 118.113; 118.114; 118.115; 118.116.

20. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.112.

21. Israel is strongly devoted to the promotion and protection of women rights, and women's participation in the public sphere is valued and encouraged. Between 2010 and 2014 alone, Israel passed some 50 laws and amendments to further bolster gender equality and the empowerment of women. In fact, Israel was one of the first countries in the UN to officially recognize in its legislation the importance of the participation of women in all decision-making levels of national institutions and mechanisms.

22. With respect to LGBT rights, Israel attaches great importance to the protection of the rights of its citizens to live freely according to their sexual orientation and gender identity and actively promotes the development of LGBT rights. Among some of the court decisions protecting the rights of same-sex couples in Israel is the 2013 Tel Aviv-Jaffa Family Court ruling, according to which a same-sex couple could be registered as parents and recognized as joint parents through a judicial parenthood order, without a social services' review.

E. Minority rights

23. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel:* 118.127; 118.128; 118.129; 118.130; 118.133; 118.134.

24. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel in part:* 118.131; 118.132.

25. Israel strives to protect, promote, and integrate minorities, who comprise approximately 25.3% of Israel's population, and ensure that they have equal access to employment, education, and socio-economic rights, as well as full participation in political processes.

26. Due to the affirmative action measures taken by the government, there has been a steady increase in the employment rates of minorities in the civil service. As of October 2017, 10.1% of all civil service employees were Arabs, Bedouins, Druze and Circassians (compared to 8.4% in 2012 and 6.17% in 2007). Approximately 40% of these employees are women.

F. Immigration and asylum matters

27. *The following recommendation enjoys the support of Israel:* 118.138.

28. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel in part:* 118.135; 118.139.

29. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.136; 118.137.

30. Israel continues to conduct individual refugee status determination assessments for asylum seekers of all nationalities. An important amendment was made in 2017 to the Government Regulation concerning the Processing of Asylum Requests, which highlights gender sensitivities that are central to the process of refugee status determination. It instructs those conducting interviews to display due sensitivity to gender-based considerations that may affect behaviour, feelings or testimony of the applicant. It further stipulates that particular sensitivity must be displayed to victims of gender-based violence, including sexual violence. Interviewers must also inform applicants that they may request an interviewer and translator of the same gender.

G. Fighting terrorism within the law and investigatory safeguards against abuse

31. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel:* 118.66; 118.67; 118.76; 118.78; 118.79; 118.81.

32. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel in part:* 118.71; 118.72; 118.80; 118.83; 118.84.

33. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.68; 118.69; 118.70; 118.73; 118.74; 118.75; 118.77; 118.82; 118.85.

34. The State of Israel attaches great importance to strengthening compliance with the relevant applicable international law standards in the fight against torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. Israel's authorities are conducting thorough oversight over the processing and handling of complaints or reports of torture, ill-treatment or disproportionate use of force against detainees.

35. This is evident, among others, through the examination and investigation of misconduct conducted by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) in order to ensure compliance with the rule of law, including International Law and the Law of Armed Conflict. The three main components of the IDF's review mechanisms are the Military Advocate General's Corps, the Military Police Criminal Investigation Division and the Military Courts. In addition, Israel subjects the IDF's military justice system to the civilian supervision of the Attorney General, the State Comptroller, the Knesset and the Supreme Court.

H. Freedom of religion

36. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel:* 118.88; 118.90.

37. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.86; 118.87; 118.89.

38. As underlined in Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty, freedom of religion is an important facet of Israeli society, and consists of both the freedom of religion and the freedom to practice one's religion. We are committed to enabling access to holy places to members of all religions, without distinction of any kind.

I. Rights of persons with disabilities

39. *The following recommendation enjoys the support of Israel:* 118.126.

40. The Commission for Equal Rights of Persons with Disabilities was established in 2000 and was charged with the implementation of the Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities Law. Upon ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2012, the Commission was made responsible for promoting the Convention and monitoring its implementation. The Commission acts to enhance equality, fight discrimination and eliminate accessibility barriers.

J. Economic, social and cultural rights

41. *The following recommendation enjoys the support of Israel:* 118.101.

42. Israel has taken effective actions towards a progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights for all its citizens, in line with the ICESCR. In this regard, the government has established an inter-ministerial committee tasked with formulating a strategic plan to mitigate the negative repercussions of polygamy, which can still be found in certain parts of society, mainly within the Bedouin community. The committee has been examining, for example, how employment opportunities may be made culturally and practically accessible and how educational frameworks may be enhanced and developed in order to reduce drop-out rates. It is further examining how welfare services may be properly

channeled to address the emotional and social needs of women and children who have been harmed by polygamous marriage.

K. Civil Society

43. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel*: 118.91; 118.92; 118.93; 118.94; 118.95; 118.96; 118.97; 118.98; 118.99; 118.100.

44. As mentioned in our National Report, Israel maintains a vibrant dialogue with civil society organizations, in particular within the UN Human Rights treaty bodies and UPR reporting process. Since 2012, the MFA and MOJ have promoted a project under the auspices of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, designed to facilitate open dialogue and improve cooperation between State authorities and civil society organizations, specifically concerning the reporting process to UN Human Rights Committees. The project created a joint forum, attended by state authorities, scholars and representatives of civil society, to discuss State reports that are submitted to these committees on an ongoing basis and encourage civil society organizations to comment on the State's draft reports.

45. Since the last reporting cycle, in 2017, Israel also introduced, a series of "Round Tables". This project entailed six discussion sessions in academic institutions throughout Israel so as to facilitate diverse participation. The sessions offered a unique platform for free discourse between civil society, academics and government representatives on core human rights issues related, inter alia, to: LGBT Rights; Israelis of Ethiopian descent; the Bedouin population; women's rights; rights of persons with disabilities; and social and economic rights in the periphery. One of the aims of this project was to allow grass roots organizations, which usually do not have the resources to submit shadow reports to the general treaty bodies and UPR process, to participate in the UN human rights reporting mechanism.

L. Children rights

46. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel:* 118.117; 118.118; 118.119; 118.122; 118.123; 118.124.

47. *The following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.120; 118.121; 118.125.

48. Israel remains determined to protect children's rights and has continued to act towards the betterment of all children. Since the last UPR cycle, a number of important reforms have been adopted, including the 2016 Amendment No. 35 to Compulsory Education Law 5709-1949, which lowered the compulsory age of enrolment of children in kindergartens from five to three.

49. In addition, amendment No. 6 of 2013 to the Marriage Age Law 5710-1950 raised the minimum age for marriage from 17 to 18. Anyone who marries a minor, officiates at a minor's wedding, or enables the marriage of a minor under his/her guardianship may be sentenced to two years of imprisonment or a fine.

M. Israel and the Palestinian Authority

50. As stated by Ambassador Aviva Raz Shechter: "our relations with the Palestinians will continue to be of the highest priority, and despite the known setbacks in the Peace Process, we will continue to seek a lasting solution that will enable our two peoples to live side by side in peace and security". Israel will act to achieve peace through negotiations conducted on the basis of mutual recognition, signed agreements and cessation of violence.

51. Nevertheless, at this stage, *the following recommendations were noted by Israel:* 118.140; 118.141; 118.142; 118.143; 118.144; 118.146; 118.147; 118.148; 118.149; 118.150; 118.151; 118.152; 118.153; 118.154; 118.157; 118.158; 118.159 118.160; 118.161; 118.162; 118.168; 118.169; 118.172; 118.173; 118.174; 118.175; 118.176; 118.177; 118.178; 118.179; 118.180; 118.181; 118.182; 118.183; 118.184; 118.185;

118.186; 118.187; 118.188; 118.189; 118.190; 118.191; 118.192; 118.194; 118.196; 118.197; 118.198; 118.201; 118.202; 118.203; 118.204; 118.205; 118.206; 118.207; 118.208; 118.209; 118.210; 118.211; 118.212; 118.213; 118.214; 118.215; 118.216; 118.217; 118.218; 118.219; 188.220; 118.221; 118.222; 118.223; 118.224; 118.225; 118.226; 118.227; 118.228; 118.229; 118.230; 118.231; 118.232; 119.1; 119.2; 119.3; 119.4; 119.5; 119.6; 119.7; 119.8.

52. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel*: 118.155; 118.163; 118.164; 118.165; 118.166; 118.167; 118.195; 118.200.

53. *The following recommendations enjoy the support of Israel in part:* 118.145; 118.156; 118.170; 118.171; 118.193; 118.199.

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Liechtenstein

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Response of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the recommendations made during its third UPR

Liechtenstein welcomes the recommendations made during its Universal Periodic Review on 24 January 2018. After thorough consideration and consultations, Liechtenstein is pleased to provide the following responses:

Recommendation 108.1.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.2.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.3.

Noted.

Please refer to the response to the similar recommendation in Liechtenstein's first UPR in 2008 (A/HRC/10/77/Add.1).

Recommendation 108.4.

Noted.

See 108.3.

Recommendation 108.5.

Noted.

Recommendation 108.6.

Noted.

Recommendation 108.7.

Noted.

The Government is planning a process to clarify in detail the expected effects of ratification in cooperation with affected stakeholders and civil society. A final decision on ratification will be taken only on the basis of the outcome of this process.

Recommendation 108.8.

Accepted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.9.

Accepted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.10.

Noted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.11.

Noted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.12.

Accepted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.13.

Accepted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.14.

Accepted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.15.

Noted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.16.

Accepted.

See 108.7.

Recommendation 108.17.

Accepted.

Liechtenstein plans to submit the proposal for ratification of the Istanbul Convention to Parliament by the end of 2018.

Recommendation 108.18.

Accepted.

See 108.17.

Recommendation 108.19.

Accepted.

Liechtenstein was the first State to ratify the Kampala Amendments on 8 May 2012.

Recommendation 108.20.

Noted.

Recommendation 108.21.

Accepted.

Liechtenstein is a party to the OECD Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and exchanges information on financial accounts with almost 100 countries based on this legal framework. Financial accounts of private foundations are subject to this OECD standard for the automatic exchange of financial information in tax matters.

Recommendation 108.22.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.23.

Noted.

Recommendation 108.24.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Recommendation 108.25.

Noted.

Accreditation of the Association for Human Rights (VMR) with the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) does not fall within the competence of the State, but rather of the VMR, which acts completely independently.

Recommendation 108.26.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Recommendation 108.27.

Accepted.

See 108.26

Recommendation 108.28.

Accepted.

As part of the regular exchange with the VMR, possible accreditation with GANHRI as well as international exchanges are discussed. However, the VMR acts independently.

Recommendation 108.29.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.30.

Noted.

Liechtenstein will continue annual campaigns ("Violence – No way!") and implement special projects, but a National Action Plan is not currently planned.

Recommendation 108.31.

Noted.

On the basis of existing laws, Liechtenstein provides comprehensive protection against discrimination. However, the introduction of a general anti-discrimination law would contradict the liberal economic order of the country and provoke possible conflicts with the principle of freedom of contract.

Recommendation 108.32.

Noted.

See 108.31.

Recommendation 108.33.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.34.

Noted.

The Government currently wants to focus existing resources in this area on developing and implementing an integration strategy.

Recommendation 108.35.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.36.

Noted.

See 108.34.

Recommendation 108.37.

Accepted.

See 108.33.

Recommendation 108.38.

Noted.

See 108.31.

Recommendation 108.39.

Accepted.

See 108.34.

On behalf of the Government, the Liechtenstein Institute published the study "Islam in Liechtenstein" in 2017, which provides a comprehensive picture of the situation of Muslims in Liechtenstein. The planned integration strategy will cover all ethnic groups, religions, etc.

Recommendation 108.40.

Accepted.

See 108.34.

Recommendation 108.41.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

The promotion of mutual understanding and the fight against all forms of discrimination and xenophobia are integral parts of the curriculum.

Recommendation 108.42.

Noted.

See 108.31.

Recommendation 108.43.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.44.

Noted.

See 108.31.

Recommendation 108.45.

Noted.

Economic actors subject to international sanctions are not permitted to register in Liechtenstein.

Recommendation 108.46.

Accepted.

As part of the process of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has confirmed its long-term target in principle of achieving an ODA percentage of 0.7%. In the coming years, expenditure is to be increased so that an ODA percentage of 0.5% is reached.

Recommendation 108.47.

Noted.

Liechtenstein believes that the existing legal framework is sufficient to promote compliance with international standards in these areas. This legal framework is based, inter alia, on the conclusion of free trade agreements which contain strong commitments to maintaining international standards with regard to trade and investment in labour and the environment.

Recommendation 108.48.

Accepted.

All legal persons in Liechtenstein, including private foundations, are subject to the criminal liability of companies with regard to corruption offences.

See 108.21.

Recommendation 108.49.

Accepted.

Together with the United Nations University, Liechtenstein has launched an international initiative aimed at implementing calls of the UN Security Council to States and the financial sector to combat modern slavery and human trafficking. This is to be achieved by ensuring effective corporate due diligence in global value chains.

Recommendation 108.50.

Noted.

Liechtenstein implements sanctions in accordance with international law and on the basis of Security Council resolutions and EU decisions.

Recommendation 108.51.

Accepted.

Consultation on the revision of the Criminal Code was launched at the beginning of 2018. The consultation proposal provides for the introduction of a new offence of torture in accordance with the recommendations of various UN and Council of Europe committees.

Recommendation 108.52.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Further measures based on the recommendations of the Corrections Commission and international mechanisms are being examined on an ongoing basis.

Recommendation 108.53.

Accepted.

See 108.51.

Recommendation 108.54.

Accepted.

See 108.51.

Recommendation 108.55.

Noted.

Usually, a maximum of one young person is imprisoned in the National Prison. In this case, a special regime adapted to the individual case is organised to alleviate the conditions of solitary confinement as far as possible.

Recommendation 108.56.

Accepted.

So far there have been no cases of human trafficking, modern slavery, or child labour in Liechtenstein. The Round Table on Human Trafficking monitors the situation on an ongoing basis and initiates measures if necessary.

Recommendation 108.57.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

According to § 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, every suspect has the right to communicate with a defence counsel before questioning and to consult that defence counsel for the examination. This also applies to young people who, under § 21a of the Juvenile Courts Act, additionally have the right to appoint a person of confidence for the examination.

Recommendation 108.58.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.59.

Accepted.

In Liechtenstein, numerous services of public authorities are already available electronically. This includes completing and submitting forms, viewing official announcements in the Official Journal, applying for stipends, VAT accounting, and a mailbox for official documents. Since 2012, Liechtenstein has had an E-Government Act that was revised in 2016. Liechtenstein is also one of the signatories of the Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment with the basic commitment to further develop e-government.

Recommendation 108.60.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

A custody registry has been introduced. According to § 128a of the Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO), every detained person must be informed during the arrest or immediately afterwards of the right to notify a defence counsel and of the right not to testify. Persons taken into police custody are always given the opportunity to contact a lawyer. According to § 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, every suspect has the right to communicate with a defence counsel before questioning and to consult that defence counsel for the examination. This also applies to police interrogations. Monitoring under § 30(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure is only possible with a reasoned decision by the judge. In practice, the National Police do not know of any case in recent years in which a conversation between the suspect and the defence counsel has been monitored.

Recommendation 108.61.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Only in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with the principle of proportionality may the right to privacy be infringed and personal data processed. In Liechtenstein, electronic communication may be monitored only in the context of criminal proceedings.

Recommendation 108.62.

Noted.

Liechtenstein has no intelligence service.

Recommendation 108.63.

Noted.

Recommendation 108.64.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.65.

Accepted.

The Government implements measures on an ongoing basis to increase the political participation of women, including the politics course for women that has been held for many years. A campaign was launched for the 2019 municipal elections to make female politicians visible. However, the introduction of quotas or systems to achieve gender parity is not planned. In general, gender equality is one of Liechtenstein's priorities in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Recommendation 108.66.

Noted.

See 108.65.

Recommendation 108.67.

Noted.

Ensuring a balanced representation of both genders in political bodies would ultimately require the introduction of a quota.

See 108.65.

Recommendation 108.68.

Accepted.

See 108.65.

Recommendation 108.69.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.70.

Accepted.

The Government implements measures on an ongoing basis to promote the compatibility of family and work and to combat role stereotypes.

Recommendation 108.71.

Accepted.

The private sector is involved in this process through the implementation of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs and through the established NGO dialogue on human rights issues, to which business associations are also invited.

Recommendation 108.72.

Noted.

The introduction of paid parental leave is currently not planned.

Recommendation 108.73.

Accepted.

The pursuit of an active gender equality policy and the promotion of the compatibility of work and family life are among the priorities of Liechtenstein's gender equality policy. Two working groups of the Ministry for Social Affairs are currently working on the future of family policy and the financing of child care outside the home.

Recommendation 108.74.

Noted.

See 108.72.

Recommendation 108.75.

Accepted.

See 108.73.

Recommendation 108.76.

Accepted.

See 108.73.

Recommendation 108.77.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.78.

Noted.

Liechtenstein adapted the legal provisions on abortion in 2015 and does not plan any further changes at present.

Recommendation 108.79.

Accepted.

At 87.2%, the school attendance of 15- to 19-year-olds after completing compulsory schooling is at a gratifyingly high level and thus also above the OECD average. The aim is to provide all young people with a secondary level diploma. A wide range of educational

opportunities is offered to meet the skills and needs of young people – both in general and through vocational training. Both paths guarantee admission to tertiary education.

Recommendation 108.80.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

In the new Liechtenstein curriculum LiLe, the topics of gender and social justice as well as the handling of diversity and discrimination play an important role. In general, schools promote skills in dealing with the opposite sex and other cultures as well as ethnic and religious tolerance.

Recommendation 108.81.

Noted.

Compulsory schooling is already enshrined in the Constitution (Article 16(2)). Public schools are open to all and attendance is in principle free of charge (Article 7 of the Education Act). There is also a corresponding reference in the Children and Youth Act (Article 1(1)(g) and Article 3).

Recommendation 108.82.

Noted.

See 108.81.

Recommendation 108.83.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Liechtenstein law guarantees the principle of equality and non-discrimination at the constitutional and statutory level and is thus aimed at eliminating disadvantages, inequalities, and discrimination.

Recommendation 108.84.

Accepted.

The Liechtenstein Government is clearly committed to combating discrimination against women and unjustified disadvantages in various areas of life.

See 108.65 and 108.70.

Recommendation 108.85.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.70.

Recommendation 108.86.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.70.

Recommendation 108.87.

Accepted.

See 108.65.

Recommendation 108.88.

Accepted.

See 108.65.

Recommendation 108.89.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.90.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.91.

Accepted.

The improvement of the framework conditions for reconciling family and work planned by the Government is a key factor in achieving a balanced representation of women in decision-making positions in business and politics in the future.

See 108.73.

Recommendation 108.92.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.93.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.94.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.95.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.96.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.97.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.98.

Accepted.

Regular events such as the National Future Day and projects such as "concerns: role models" are held to promote the education of women in non-traditional areas. Please also note the measures taken to promote STEM/MINT subjects such as the "pepperMINT" laboratory in Vaduz, where girls in particular are addressed.

Recommendation 108.99.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.100.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.101.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.102.

Accepted.

The separate Equal Opportunities Unit no longer exists, and its official tasks have been transferred to the Equal Opportunities Unit of the Office of Social Services. The new Equal Opportunities Unit has sufficient human and financial resources at its disposal.

Recommendation 108.103.

Noted.

Liechtenstein is pursuing various projects in this context, but there are currently no plans to develop a strategy.

Recommendation 108.104.

Accepted.

See 108.65 and 108.91.

Recommendation 108.105.

Noted.

Various projects are being carried out in these areas, but there are currently no plans to develop a strategy.

Recommendation 108.106.

Noted.

There are no national or linguistic minorities in Liechtenstein.

Recommendation 108.107.

Accepted.

The Disability Equality Act prohibits direct and indirect discrimination of persons with disabilities.

Recommendation 108.108.

Accepted.

See 108.107 and 108.109-111.

Recommendation 108.109.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Liechtenstein has a very elaborate system in place to provide appropriate support for children with disabilities. The overall concept "Support Measures in the Liechtenstein Education System" (2012) represents a major step towards the integration of children with disabilities.

Recommendation 108.110.

Accepted.

The Disability Equality Act requires the State to ensure barrier-free access to public buildings and facilities.

Recommendation 108.111.

Accepted.

The Disability Equality Act (Article 19) requires the State to promote the integration of persons with disabilities and to implement programmes that serve to improve integration. Article 21 (Information, counselling, and effectiveness review) also stipulates that the public sector can carry out information campaigns to increase understanding of the equality and integration of persons with disabilities. The State also finances the Office for Persons with Disabilities, which was created under the Disability Equality Act (Article 22) and is affiliated with the Liechtenstein Association for People with Disabilities (LBV) under a service agreement.

Recommendation 108.112.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Recommendation 108.113.

Noted.

See 108.3.

Recommendation 108.114.

Noted.

Recommendation 108.115.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Recommendation 108.116.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Recommendation 108.117.

Noted.

The legal representation of asylum seekers is guaranteed, and further expansion is not necessary. However, relevant legislative projects in neighbouring countries are monitored and the current legal provisions are reviewed as necessary.

Recommendation 108.118.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Recommendation 108.119.

Noted.

Family reunification is possible for both asylum seekers and nationals of third countries in accordance with the Asylum Act and the Foreigners Act, albeit with restrictions and subject to certain hurdles.

Recommendation 108.120.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.121.

Noted.

The asylum procedure in Liechtenstein functions satisfactorily and complies with the principles of the rule of law.

Recommendation 108.122.

Accepted.

See 108.34.

Recommendation 108.123.

Accepted.

Recommendation 108.124.

Noted.

Liechtenstein has so far refrained from introducing such subsidiary protection with reference to the similarly structured "provisional admission".

Recommendation 108.125.

Noted.

The employees of the Migration and Passport Office have the appropriate experience. Basic or further training in this field does not currently take place.

Recommendation 108.126.

Accepted, and considered already implemented.

Stateless persons born in Liechtenstein are entitled to citizenship if they have been stateless since birth and have lived in Liechtenstein for at least five years.